

KOLLEROV, L. K., Docent

"Generator Gas in Agriculture of the USSR, Basic Sources and Methods for Obtaining It."
Thesis for degree of Dr. Technical Sci. Sub 1 Dec 50, Moscow Inst for Mechanization
and Electrification of Agriculture Imeni V. M. Molotov.

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, <u>Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950</u>. From <u>Vechernyaya Moskva</u>, Jan-Dec 1950.

(Gasomotornye	ustanovki)	Equipment	Powered by	gas engi	nes, (Mosk	va) Mashgiz.	, 1951.	

KOLLEROV, L.K.; GUSEV, L.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; GEVIN, A.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; GEVIN, A.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; POL'SKAYA, R.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Gas engine installations] Gasometornye ustanovki. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1951. 238 p. (Producers) (MIRA 9:8)

891814

KOLLEROV, L.K.; MEL'NIKOV, G.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, retainzent; GRIBANOV, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; FETISOV, F.I., inzhener, redaktor; SOKOLOVA, L.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Piston type gas engines] Gazovye dvigateli porshnevogo tipa.

Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1955. 211-p.

(Gas and oil engines)

KOLLEHOV, L.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Foreign diesel building in 1955. Energomashinostrosnie no.3:24-29
D'55.

(Diesel engines)

MLRA 9:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830005-3"

Foreign diesel construction in 1955 (continuation). Energomashino-stroenie no.1:26-30 Ja '56.

(Diesel engines)

ANDREYEVSKIY, N.A.; BARAHOV, S.M.; VANSHEYDT, V.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; VZLIEZOH, D.M.; CZEDLER, L.V.; IVAHCHERKO, N.H.; ISTOMIN, P.A.; KATS, A.M. [deceased]; KOLLERDY, L.K.; LEYIR, M.I.; MIKITIN, M.D.; ROZHDESTWEYSKIY, V.V.; GORMAN, Ie.z.; Fedaktor izdatel\*stva; POL'SKAYA, R.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Diesel engines; a handbook for designers] Dizeli; sorsvochnos posobis konstruktora. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit, litry, 1957. 442 p.

(MLRA 10:10)

(Diesel engines)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830005-3"

AUTHOR: Kollerov, L.K., Candidate of Technical Sciences.

TITIE: Iow noise MAN (German) diesel engine, type M. (Dizel MAN

s maloy stepenyu shumnosti.)

PERIODICAL: "Energomashinostroenie", (Power Machinery Construction), 1957, No. 3, pp. 30 - 31, (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: This article is based exclusively on papers published

in America.

3 illustrations. 3 American references.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830005-3"

KOLLEKOV, L. N.

114-8-15/16

AUTHOR: Kollerov, L.K., Candidate of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: The spectrographic analysis of lubricating oil as a maintenance test procedure and as a means to lengthen the service life of diesel installations [in the USA]

PERIODICAL: "Energomashinostroyeniye" (Power Machinery Construction), 1957, Vol.3, No.8, p.38 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: After describing briefly the safety and warning devices now fitted to diesel engines the article describes the use of spectrographic analysis on diesel engine oils for maintenance testing purposes in the USA. The amounts of six elements in the samples are estimated and the interpretation of results is briefly discussed. Examples of the application of this procedure in American railroad practice are described briefly. There are 2 Slavic references.

AVAITABLE: Library of Congress Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830005-3"

KOLLEROV. L. K.

114-11-10/10

AUTHOR: Kollerov, L.K., Candidate of Technical Sciences.

Forty Years of Soviet Diesel Manufacture. (Sorok let otech-TITLE: estvennogo dizelestroeniya)

PERIODICAL: Energomashinostroyeniye, 1957, Vol.3, No.11, pp.45-48

ABSTRACT: Although pre-revolutionary Russia was technically backward, the production of diesel engines was melatively well-developed. Production began to increase significantly from the beginning of the first Five Year Plan. Despite the damage done by the war. the output of diesel engines is now much larger than it used to The article gives a good deal of information about the percentage increases of production in different factories in different years without giving numerical data.

About 50 main types of diesel engines, excluding automotive and tractor types, are now produced in the USSR. The number of minor variants is about 200. Outputs range from 10 to 3 000 h.p. Most of the engines with outputs up to 100 h.p. have been developed since the war. A typical compressorless four-stroke two-cylinder diesel engine is illustrated in Fig.1 and a V-type 12-cylinder diesel of 300 h.p. and 1 500 r.p.m. is illustrated in Fig.2. France of this type are produced as illustrated in Fig. 2. Engines of this type are produced as

Jardl/5 diesel or as gas engines. In respect of weight, size and

# Porty Years of Sor Rel 5455 109448/2001re. CIA-RDP86-005/3R000723830005-3"

reliability, they are superior to engines of foreign manufacture. The production of engine type 436/45, with an output of 100 h.p. per cylinder for operation on liquid fuel has recently been developed. For powers of from 300 to 800 h.p., the industry produces engines 6 and 84 23/30 of 450 and 600 h.p. and two-stroke engines 430/50 (illustrated in Fig. 3) of 400, 600 and 800 h.p. at 300 r.p.m., which can be made reversing if necessary. Engines of from 800 to 1 500 h.p. for ships and locomotives are the super-charged type \$\times 50\$ with an output of 1000 h.p. at 740 r.p.m. and engines 9A and 9AM. In the range of 1 500 -2 000 h.p., the following types of engines are constructed: 2A100, which is a two-stroke engine of 2 000 h.p. with verticallyopposed pistons; 8AP 43/61 which is a two-stroke diesel of 2 000 h.p. running at 250 r.p.m., used with a reduction gear for ship propulsion; type APAI with a total output of 4 000 h.p. and engine 374, with an output of 2 000 h.p. at 5 000 r.p.m. An outstanding engine that is now being built is type 150, which is a V arrangement, four-stroke super-charged engine. Engines of this class for outputs of 900 and 1 000 h.p. or of 600-700 h.p. (see Fig.4) are the best engines of their class in the world. These engines are also being arranged to run on gas. In view of the extensive development of diesel-electric locoForty Years of Soviet Diesel Manufacture.

114-11-10/10

motives, a number of engines for use in such locomotives are described. The first Soviet diesel locomotive was built in 1922 and by 1927 locomotives with electrical and mechanical transmission were being built. Later, the Kolomna Works designed two locomotives which were intended for series production. These employed four-stroke diesel engines, 425 MK-6 which were converted to compressorless fuel atomisation. This engine had a power of 1 200 h.p. at 450 r.p.m. By 1965, diesel traction will be used for 8% of all loads and by 1960 the output of diesel locomotives will be greatly increased. The main type of locomotive will be equipped with two two-stroke diesel engines type 2A-100, with a total output of 4 000 h.p. At the present time, the Kharkov Works is developing two- and three-section diesel locomotives with a total power of 6 000 h.p., by raising the power of engine 2Alo0 to 3 000 h.p. The Kolomna Works is developing main-line locomotives of 5 000 h.p. in two sections.

The Voroshilovgrad Works (Voroshilovgradskiy Zavod) is carrying out experimental work on a locomotive containing a free-piston gas generator and a gas turbine with an output of 3 000 h.p. The Muromsk (Muromskiy Zavod) and Voroshilovgrad Works are organising the production of shunting locomotives with diesel

ard 3/5 engines of up to 800 h.p.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R0007233939005-3" Forty Years of Soviet Diesel Manufacture.

Since 1950, the diesel engine works have commenced to introduce systems of automatic temperature control. At the present time, the works are developing fully automatic diesel generator installations for emergency use. The works will shortly produce systems for the remote control of diesel engines. Factory test beds are equipped with a range of electronic measuring equipment, strain gauges, radio-active techniques, and so on. Special methods have been developed to measure the piston temperature whilst an engine is working and also to measure stresses in working parts, including parts working at quite high temperatures by means of strain gauges. The use of radio-active isotopes to measure wear is very promising.

Scientific research organisations concerned with the study of diesel engines have made great progress. The Central Scientific Research Diesel Institute (TsKTI) was set up in 1924 and solved a number of technical problems. Very valuable work has been done by the Institute on the subjects of mixture formation, fuel delivery, automatic equipment, control, measuring procedure and so on. Other institutions that have made important contributions are: NAMI, NATI, TsIAM and NIID. The article is terminated by a list of ten outstanding problems including the development of Card 4/5 large, slow-speed engines for ship propulsion, increased use of

Kollerov, C.K.

Kollerov, C.K.

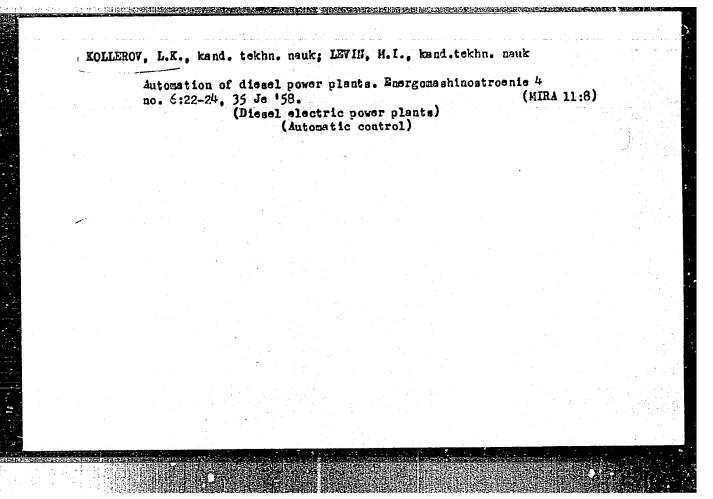
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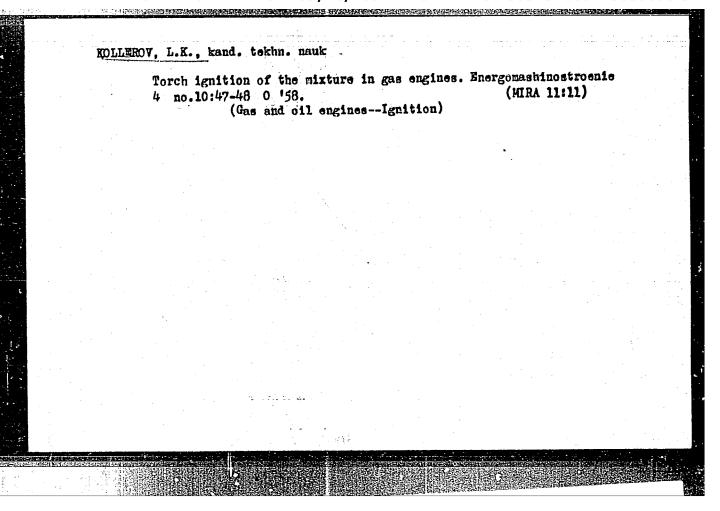
Kollerov, L.K., kand. tekhn. nauk.

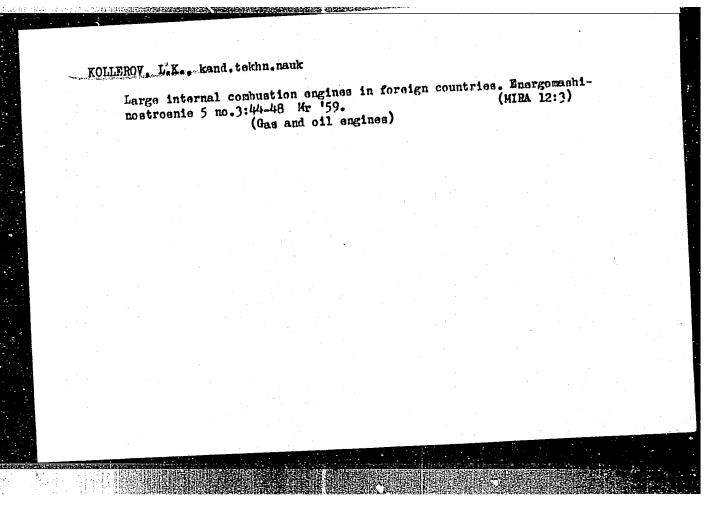
System for remote control of diesels. Amergomashinostroenie 4 no.1:

12. Ja 158.

(Remote control) (Diesel engines)







S/114/60/000/008/009/010 E194/E255

AUTHOR: Kollerov, L. K., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Some New Works of TSNIDI

PERIODICAL: Energomashinostroyeniye, 1960, No. 8, p. 45

TEXT: Brief details are given about the following articles. M. D. Nikitin; The influence of piston-ring design on the operation of engines Types 410,5/13 (Chl0.5/13) and 48,5/11 (Ch8.5/11).

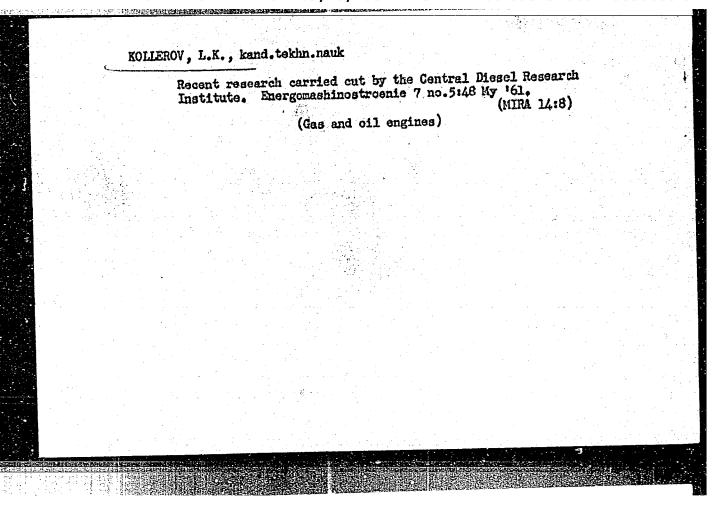
V. V. Saltykovskiy; An investigation of the working process and mixture formation in a two-stroke gas engine. V. P. Baykov; An investigation of the influence of various components of the flow path of turbo-compressors on their characteristics, noise, and maximum efficiency. Ye. A. Skobtsov; Reducing the noise and vibration of diesel engines and diesel installations. V. S. Sokolov; An investigation of the working process of an engine with a piston head chamber using a single cylinder section Type 1414, 5/20,5 (1Ch14.5/20.5) with supercharging. A. F. Yeremeyev; An investigation of fuel pumps with self-regulating properties. F. A. Frolov; An investigation of heat transfer in a cast-iron piston with oil cooling of a slow-speed marine-engine Type 2 AP43/51 (8DR43/61). Card 1/1

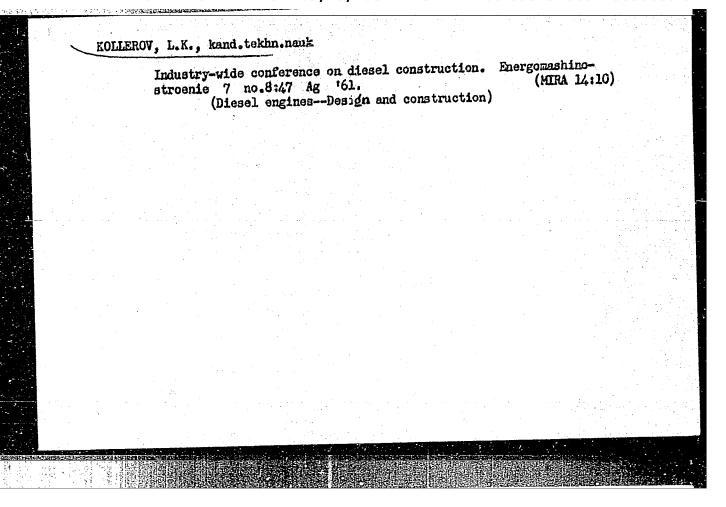
VASIN, L.V., inzh.; AKHUN, B.N., inzh.; IVANCHENKO, N.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOLLEROV, L.K., kand. tekhn.nauk; NIKITINA, N.V., inzh.; SOKOLOV, S.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; FODIN, A.A., red.; YURKEVICH, M.P., red. izd-va; PETERSON, M.M., tekhn. red.; SPERANSKAYA, O.V., tekhn. red.

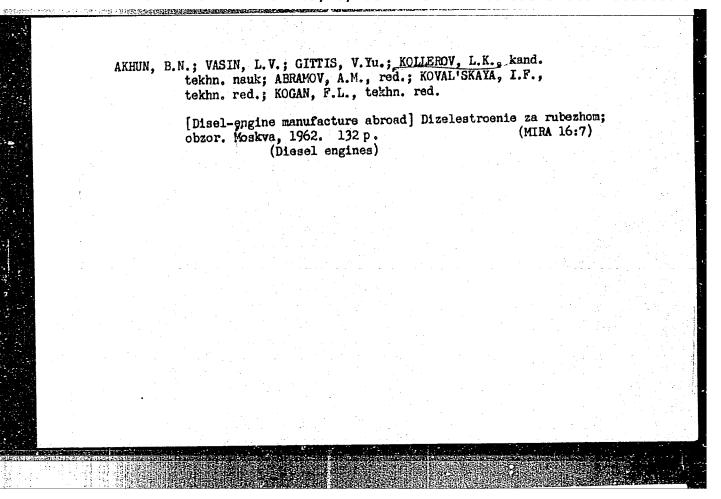
[Diesel and gas engines; catalog-handbook] Dizeli i gazovye dvigateli; katalog-spravochnik. Pod red. A.A.Fadina. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 279 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Leningrad. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy dizel'nyy institut.

(Gas and oil engines)





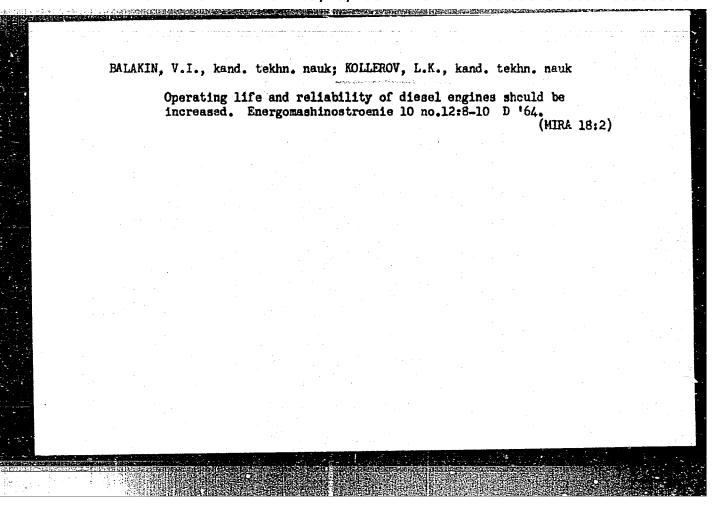


KOLLEROY, I.K., kand.tekhn.nauk

Results of a conference of several branches of industry on diesel construction and related take. Energomashinostroenie 9 (MIRA 16:8) no.8:36-37 Ag '63. (Diesel engines)

BALAKIN, V.I., red.; IVANCHENKO, N.N., red.; KOLLEROV, L.K., red.; LEVIN, M.I., red.; NIKITIN, M.D., red.

[Internal combustion engines; collection of papers dedicated to the memory of Professor Liudvig Karlovich Martens, Doctor of Technology] Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniia; sbornik rabot posviashchennyi pamiati doktora tekhnicheskikh nauk, professora Liudviga Karlovicha Martensa. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 454 p. (MIRA 18:4)



KOLLEPOV, L.K.

Fortieth Anniversary of the Central Research Institute of Diesel Engines. Energomeshinostroenie 11 no.4343-44 Ap '65. (MERA 18:6)

1. Zamestitel' direktora TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo dizel'nogo instituta po nauchnoy rabote.

L 38724-66 ENT(m)/T ACC NR: AP6014150 SOURCE CODE: UR/0114/65/000/012/0001/0003 AUTHOR: Balakin, V. I. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kollerov, L. K. (Candidate of technical scinence) ORG: None Improving the quality of diesels SOURCE: Energomashinostroyeniye, no. 12, 1965, 1-3 TOPIC TAGS: diesel engine, diesel fuel, quality control, automation, automation equipment, caritation, component life expectancy, fuel consumption ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the necessity for systematic improvement in production quality of diesel units. Diesels are the most important source of power in the Soviet Union since they produce more than 50% of the entire power output. The problems of increasing the quality and production of diesels are discussed: increasing the service life of diesels by a factor of 2-3 before overhauling and major repairs; improving the quality of engine assembly apparatus, electric units and means of automation; organizing the production of steel and other materials with higher quality indices; improving parts production; increasing the number of machine tools in use and constructing new specialized machine tools and other technical equipment. The problems associated with improving the quality of diesels were discussed at the Conference on Card 1/2 621.436(047.1

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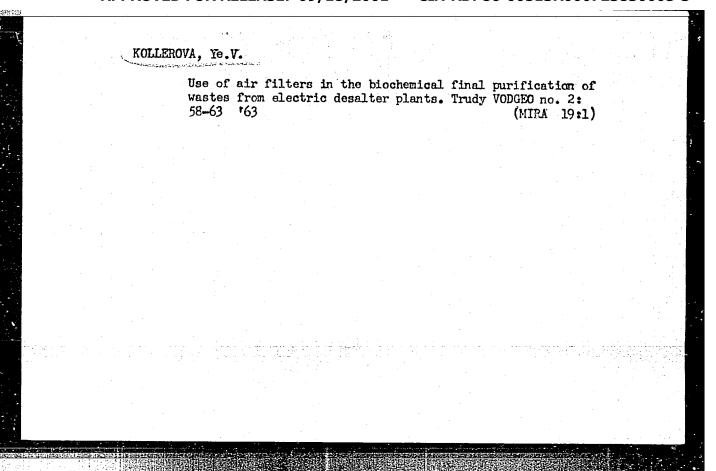
L 38724-66 ACC NR: AP6014150

Diesel Building held in Leningrad May, 1965. Diesel plant workers, scientific research institutes, departments of internal combustion engines of universities and government committees, ministries and others were present. The Conference listened to the report of the Central Scientific Research Diesel Institute on the results of the plan for 1964 and measures for its fulfillment in 1965, and the plan for 1966 including the technical level of domestic diesels. Chief engineers of diesel building plants,

L. V. Markin, V. M. Nikolayev, N. I. Suvorov, Ye. A. Koshkin and other, spoke on the subject. It was pointed out that various diesel building plants and scientific research institutes are doing work on producing up-to-date diesels with improved gasturbine supercharging and automatic control. Such topics as reduction of fuel consump-produced by diesel plants in 1964 alone. This shows an increase of 27% compared to 1963. Steps were taken to establish a special branch for specialization, cooperation, technical economic study, standardization and other functions. Patentability must be taken into consideration in the production of new diesels. This necessity has been duction should also fall under this topic.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

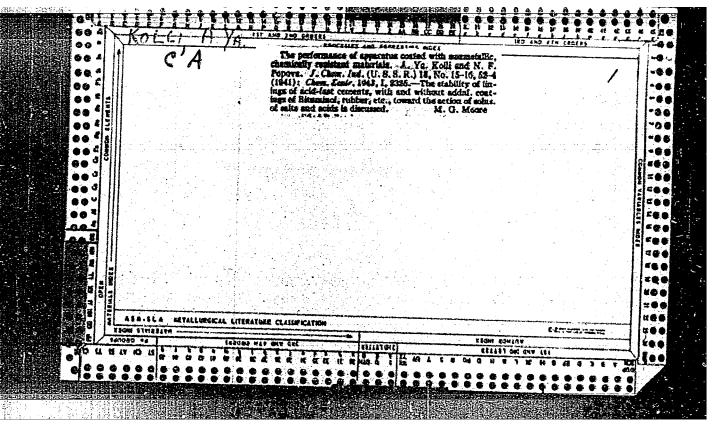


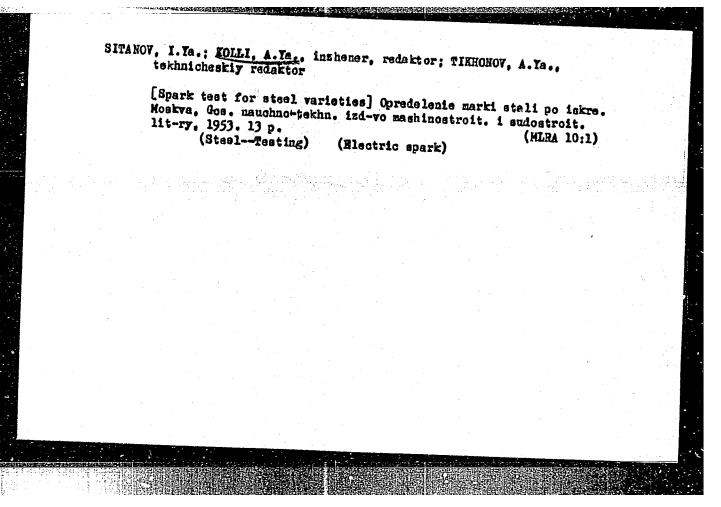
# KOLLEY, Laszlo

Transportation and working in of concrete. Melyepitestud szemle 12 no.1:1-9 Ja \*62.

KOLLEY, Laszlo; VASVARY, Antal

Central concrete factories. Magy ep ipar 11 no.11:501-508 '62.





PORHOROVSKIY, A.D.; KOGAN.Z.Ye, inskener, retsensent; KOLLI, A.Ya., inshener, redaktor; POPOVA, S.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

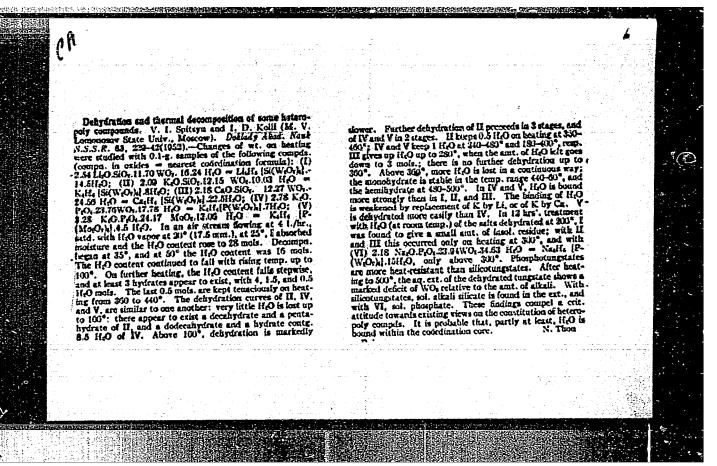
[Reading devices in coordinate boring machine tools; construction, adjusting, and repair] Otschetnye makhanismy koordinatno-rastochnykh stankov; tekhnologiia, nastroika i remont. Moskva. Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroitel noi lit-ry, 1955. 127p. (MIRA 9:3)

(Machine tools)

KOLLI, A. Ya., inzhener, redaktor; TIKHONOV, A. Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Highspeed cutting with large feeds] Skorostnoe rezanie s bol'shimi podschami. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashino-stroit. lit-ry. 1955. 218 p. (HLRA 9:2)

1. Dom inzhenera i tekhnika imeni F.E.Dzerzhinskogo, Moscow. (Metal cutting)



SPITSYN, V.I.; KOLLI, I.D.

Study of the dehydration and thermal decomposition of potassium silicotungstate. Zhur.neorg.khim. 1 no.3:445-459 Mr '56.

(MLRA 9:10)

1. Laboratoriya neorganicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennego universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

(Fotassium silicotugstates)

OLLI, I.D.

USSR/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds

: Referat Znur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4110

Author

Kolli, I.D., Pirogova, G.N., Spitsyn Vikt. 1.

Title

Dehydration of Sodium Paratungstate

Orig Pub

: Zh. neorgan, khimii, 1956, 1, No 3, 460-469

Abstract : Study of the dehydration of sodium paratungstate (I) by several procedures: by isobaric dehydration on a quartz balance; isothermal dehydration with the use of quartz balance and of Van Bermelen method; denydration on a continuous operation balance; by thermal dehydration in an electric crucible furnace. There has been ascertained the existence of hydrates of I containing per 1 mole of 5Na<sub>2</sub>0.12W0<sub>3</sub>, 26, 19, 10, 9, 5, 4, 3 and 1 H<sub>2</sub>0. Determined

> were the temperature conditions of the existence of the hydrates and the pressure of their dissociation. All the hydrates are water coluble; only on a complete dehydra-

Card 1/2

26 -

tion

USSR/Inorganic Chemistres: COS/128/28/28/26/01/11 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830005-3" Abs Jour

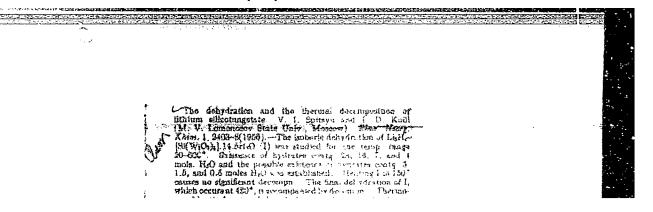
: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4110

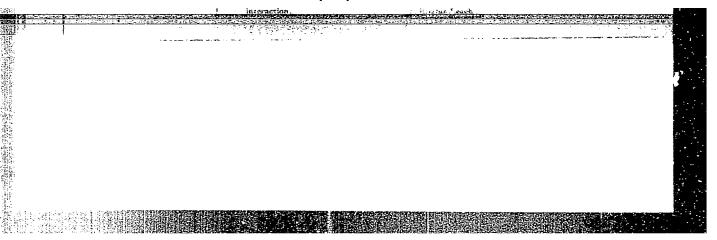
does I become insoluble in water. Over concentrated H2SO4 I becomes partially dehydrated with the formation of a 10-hydrate. On isobaric dehydration on a quartz balance it was found that most strongly are retained 1.7 mole of water, which calculated on the basis of the coordination formula Na5H5 [H2(WO4)6] amounts

to 0.8 mole. 25 mole of  $\rm H_2O$  are removed reversibly. The 3-hydrate does not add the water lost on dehydration, which on computation on the basis of the coordination formula corresponds to the loss of one half of alcohol hydrogen atoms of the external sphere of the complex. Complete dehydration takes place at 3000.

Card 2/2

OLLI, USSF/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Mhimiya, No 2, 1957, 4109 Author Pirogova, G.N., Spitsyn Vikt. I Title : Dehydration of Sodium Metatungstate Orig Pub : Zh. neorgan. khimii, 1956, 1, No 3, 470-477 Abstract Dehydration of sodium metatumgstate (I) was investigated by several procedures: on a quartz balance; by Van Bemmelen's method in desiccators over sulfuric acid of different concentration; on continuous operation balance by heating in the air at different temperatures. Ascertained was the existence of hydrates containing per 1 mole of Na<sub>2</sub>0.4WC<sub>3</sub>, 10, 4.5, 2.5, 2, 1.5 and 0.2-0.3 H<sub>2</sub>0. Determined were the temperature conditions of the existence of hydrates and water vapor tensions during their dissociation. All the hydrates are soluble in water; after a complete dehydration I is no longer soluble in water. Card 1/2 - 24 -





76-32-5-30/47

AUTHORS:

Spitsyn, Vikt. I., Spiridonov, F. M., Kolli, I. D.

TITLE:

The Application of the Self-Diffusion Method for Investigating the Formation Mechanism of Heteropoly Compounds (Primeneniye metoda samodiffuzii k izucheniyu mekhanizma obrazovaniya

geteropolisoyedineniy)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 5, pp.1143-1148

(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

According to Jander (Ref 1) an anion of the aquopoly compound forms on the acidification of solutions containing salts of acids forming heteropoly compounds; Spitsyn and Koneva

(Refs 2, 3) carried out corresponding investigations of sodium phosphate tungstenate mixtures from which could be concluded that an interaction between the ions takes place already in the alkaline medium. In order to check the latter the authors investigated in the present paper sodium phosphate and normal sodium tungstenate by means of the method of self-diffusion using isotopes P<sup>32</sup> and W<sup>185</sup>. The technique of determination

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is similar to that elaborated by Anderson and Saddington

76-32-5-30/47
The Application of the Self-Diffusion Method for Investigating the Formation Mechanism of Heteropoly Compounds

(Ref 4); the authors used an arrangement the diagram of which is given. The diffusion coefficient was calculated according to an equation and the results are mentioned in a table. It can be seen that at a pH of about 9 the diffusion coefficient of the phosphate ion exceeds that of the tungstenate ion almost three times, while at a pH = 6 - 8 an abrupt change of the diffusibility of the ions takes place. Already in the weakly alkaline medium the addition of tungstenate changes the magnitude of the diffusion coefficient of the phosphate ions, so that in mixtures the self-diffusion of phosphate ions approaches the magnitudes characteristic for tungstenate ions, and at pH = 7.8 (as shown by isotope marking) practically the same values are obtained for phosphone and tungsten. A method of operation was used which in principle is analogous to that by Spitsyn and Koneva (Ref 3). At a pH below 8,4 a process of complex formation takes place which does not prove the assumption by Jander. From the diagram of the ionic weights can be seen that an area with a mass close to that of  $W_A^{*2}$  is present, as well as one containing about 12 corresponding ion groups. It is assumed

Card 2/3

The Application of the Self-Diffusion Method for Investigating the Formation Mechanism of Heteropoly Compounds

that the molecular ratio of phosphate-tungstenate ions of the used mixture has an effect on the composition of the complex, namely, the more WO<sub>4</sub><sup>2</sup> ions are present the more acidous the medium must be in order to reach the same diffusion coefficient. There are 4 figures, 4 tables, and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova

(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED:

February 18, 1957

1. Sodium phosphate--Diffusion 2. Sodium tungstate--

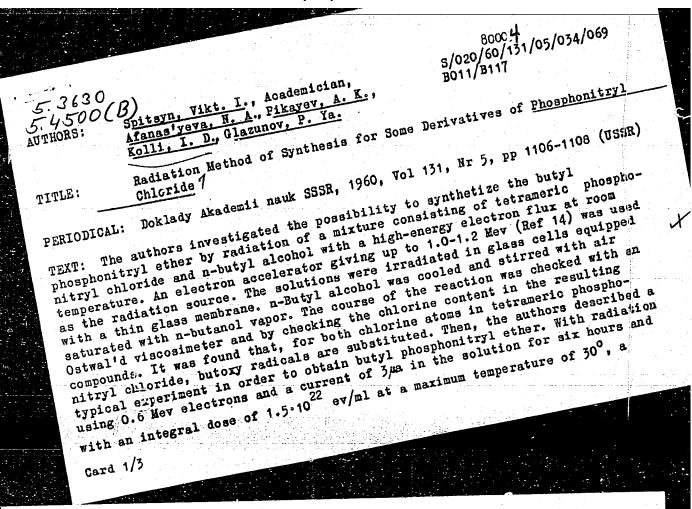
Diffusion 3. Radioisotopes--Applications

Card 3/3

YUKHNEVICH, G.V.; BABUSHKIN, A.A.; KOLLI, I.D.

Influence of water on the structure of potassium silicotungstate. Zhur.neorg.khim. 5 no.5:1176-1177 kg '60. (NIRA 13:7)

1. Institut fisicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii khimicheskogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. (Potassium silicotungstate)



Radiation Method of Synthesis for Some Derivatives of Phosphonitryl Chloride

S/020/60/131/05/034/069 B011/B117

viscous brown liquid with a disagreeable smell remained, when n-butanol had been distilled off. Its analytical data corresponded to phosphonitryl ether of n-butyl alcohol. The yield was nearly twice as much as compared to the yields, obtained with methods according to reference 9, 1.e. 45%. Table 1 shows the results of viscosity measurements of the irradiated 5% solutions of the tetramer in n-butyl alcohol as well as of chlorine determinations in the products obtained. Figure 1 shows the characteristic changes of viscosity of a 5% solution of the tetramer in butanol as a function of the integral radiation dose. The authors come to the conclusion that the character of the radiolytic reaction mentioned is complicated. The rapid decrease of the chlorine content and the reduction of viscosity at the very beginning of radiation are probably due to a substitutional chain reaction. The substance dissolved is probably exposed chiefly to the action of hydrogen atoms forming when n-butyl alcohol is being radiolyzed. By reaction with atomic hydrogen, the ring of the tetramer is split. Mono- and dimeric radicals are formed, and chlorine atoms are split off as HCl (see schemes (1) - (5)). Hydrogen atoms resulting from the reactions (4) and (5) react again with the tetramer, and so on. If radiation is further prolonged, an inverse reaction between HCl and the butoxy derivatives due to a high HCl concentration is possible, besides ring formation (Table 1). For this reason, a maximum

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Radiation Nethod of Synthesis for Some Derivatives of Phosphonitryl Chloride

S/020/60/131/05/034/069 B011/B117

appears on the curve (Fig 1); the second minimum is apparently due to the suppression of the inverse reaction. The method mentioned in the title has several advantages as compared to current-type procedures. When a 2% solution of phosphonitryl chloride trimer in absolute dioxane was irradiated, (PNCIC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sub>x</sub> - a substitution product of one dioxane molecule for one chlorine atom of phosphonitryl chloride - was obtained (Table 2). This compound is highly resistant to hydrolysis. Its structure is being further studied. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 14 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSE). Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED:

January 16, 1960

Card 3/3

SPITSYN, V.I., akad., red.; KOLLI, I.D., kand. khim. nauk, red.; ZHELIGOV-SKAYA, N., kand. khim. nauk [translator]; MEN'KOVA, N., [translator]; PATSUKOVA, N., kand.khim. nauk [translator]; PASHINKIN, A., kand. khim. nauk [translator]; PIKAYEV, A., kand. khim. nauk [translator]; SEMENENKO, K., kand. khim. nauk [translator]; TUROVA, N. [translator]; MANUYLOVA, G.M., red.; RYBKINA, V.P., tekhn. red.

[Inorganic polymers] Neorganicheskie polimery. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1961. 470 p. Translations from foreign journals.

(MIRA 14:13)

(Polymers)

# S/844/62/000/000/086/129 D423/D307

AUTHORS: Spitsyn, V. I., Afanas'yeva, N. A., Kolli, I. D., Pika-

yev, A. K. and Glazunov, P. Ya.

TITLE: Radiation polymerization of phosphonitrile chloride

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khi-

mii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962,

507-510

TEXT: Investigations were carried out on samples of phosphonitrile chloride deposited on aluminum subjected to various doses of 1 - 1.2 Mev electrons from an electron accelerator, at a temperature of about 130°C. Almost complete polymerization occurred with a dose of 1.7 x  $10^{24}$  ev/g, in the presence of oxygen. Since partial volatilization of the  $(PNCl_2)_3$  occurred, owing to heating by absorption of energy, similar experiments were carried out with  $(PNCl_2)_4$  in the absence of oxygen, but only at very high dosages was any significant polymerization observed. Experiments were car-Card 1/3

Radiation polymerization of ...

S/844/62/000/000/086/129 D423/D307

ried out in addition on the action of radiation on the reaction of n-butyl alcohol with  $(PNCl_2)_4$ , which does not take place under normal conditions. A typical experiment was carried out using 80 ml of a 5% solution of  $(PNCl_2)_4$  in absolute n-butanol and irradiating in a glass cell for 6 hours with 0.6 Mev electrons and a dose of 1.5 x  $10^{22}$  ev/ml. The temperature did not exceed 30°C. After analysis the product was found to correspond to phosphonitrile ether n-butanol. Atomic hydrogen liberated during the process was assumed to be responsible for the formation of monomer and dimer radicals and also HCl. Data obtained indicated that the chlorine content of the solution was reduced with increase of dosage. Further work was undertaken using a mixture of phosphonitrile chloride and calcium fluoride in tetrachlorethane. Analysis confirmed that mixed phosphonitrile halides were obtained, corresponding to the formula  $P_4N_4FCl_7$ . There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova, khi-

Card 2/3

Radiation polymerization of ... S/844/62/000/000/086/129

micheskoy fakul'tet (Institute of Physical Chemistry, AS USSR; Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov, Faculty of Chemistry)

Card 3/3

YEVDOKIMOV, V.B.; ZELENTSOV, V.V.; KOLLI, I.D.; TAM VEN'-SYA; SPITSYN, Vikt.I., akademik

Magnetic susceptibility and stereochemistry of complex compounds of Mo (III) with urea, thiourea, and their derivatives. Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.6:1282-1284 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova. (Molybdemum compounds—Magnetic properties) (Urea)

SPITSYN, Vikt.I.; KOLLI, I.D.; TAM VEN'-SYA

Complex compounds of tri- and pentavalent molybdenum with thiourea.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 9 no.1:99-105 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova, kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii.

GRIGOR YEV, A.I.; TAM VEN'-SYA; KOLLI, I.D.; SPITSIN, Vikt. I.

Infrared spectra of complex compounds of tri- and pentavalent molybdenum with urea and thiourea. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.11: 2585-2589 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

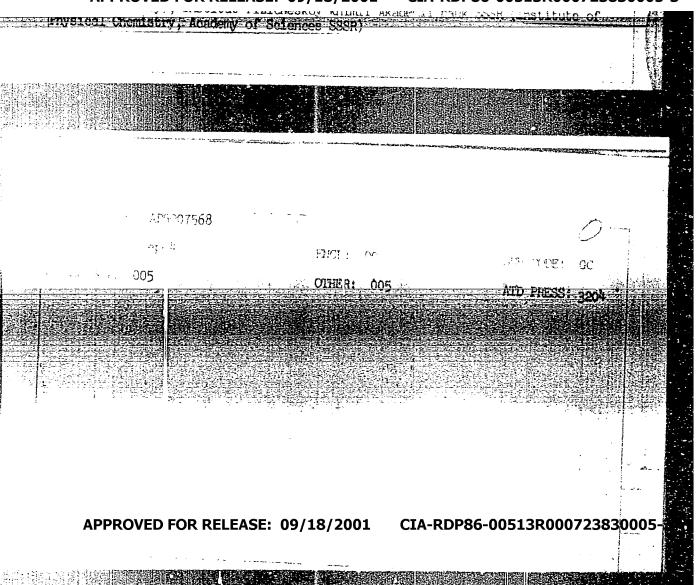
WITCH STPA(s)-2/EPF(c)/I/EWF(j)/EPE PWASS. 305/1101/1103 AF5007568 Typ, Vikt. I (Acedemician, AN agric Toddienova R. A.; wels and disproportionally preactions forfil of medane derivatives 500° Doklady, v. 160, no. 5, 1965, 11 500 mesone, inifiaoroborazare, tritta no maser a issuire, niinegen subwith, soron mitrogen polymer, synthesis, district of tailor reaction, . or coasene derivative of the disease developed for synthesisting a traditional methyl and ethyl inifiluoroborazane, BF3NH3, and the reserve discovered nuclea of these at stadled. The organic derivatives an argument and exercially interestthe starting materials for preparing the control and increase polythought in the main chain. The newly developed of synthesis was reliable than those described in the literature. Trifluoroborazane y) and ethyl substituted derivatives were prepared with 80-97 % yields own trifluoride-diethyl ether in an ethyl etter solution at 5-100

AP5007568

2

In a vacuum, without decomposition. Willing and molting points of the country were determined. The molting point of DFpNi; was found to be written which disagreed with data in the literature. In reating, BF,NH; armonium fluoroborate and torms of the literature of the proportionative substituted derivatives of LF,NH; and the literature of the proportionative and in three steps, lively on the control of the proportionative of the prop

Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet in. M. W. Amazadova (Moscov mity); Institut fizicheskov khimii Akademii mass NASP (Institute of mistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR)



SPITSYN, Vikt.I., akademik; KOLLI, I.D.; RODIONOV, R.A.; SEVAST'YANOVA, T.G.

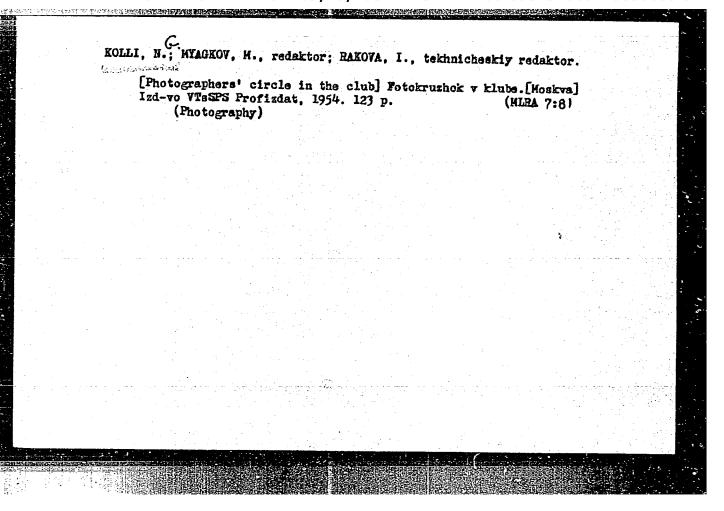
Conductance of aqueous and nonaqueous solutions of trifluoro-borazane. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.2:341-343 N 165.

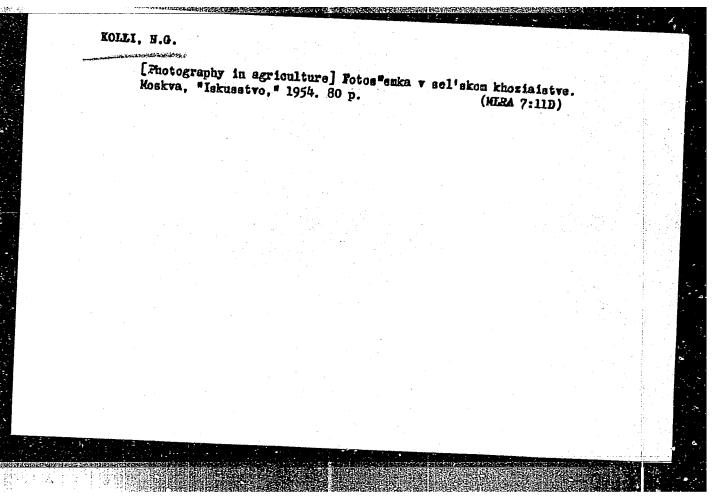
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

L 42939-66 ENT(m)/ENT			***************************************
ACC NR: AP6013283 (A)	SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/00	8/0079/0079	
INVENTOR: Spitsyn, V. I	:; Kolli, I. D.; Rodionov, R. A.		
ORG: none	and the second s		
TITLE: Preparation of o	rgancelemental polymers. Class 39	9, No. 180799 15	
SOURCE: Izobreteniya, p	romyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye	znaki, no. 8. 1966. 79	
TOPIC TAGS: polymer, org	ganoelemental polymer		
ABSTRACT: This Author Co	ertificate introduces a method of	preparing an organoelement	al
ll s	$\begin{pmatrix} -B-R \\ I \\ F \end{pmatrix}_{R}$		
where R-hydrogen, alkyl	C1-C10, aryl, cycloalkyl or heter		
7	Louis   by this method, BF NR or (1	BFNR), monomers are heated	
under vacuum at 150290	C in the presence of polymerization	on initiators, such as	
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peroxides, boron trifluoride complexes, borazenes, and metal oxides or salts.  [ID]  SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: Olfeb65/	peroxides	, boron	trifl	uoride	complexes	boraz	enes.	and i	metal (	nvidea	026.0	.al+a		
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KOLLI Hikolay Grigor'yavich: TRLESHOV. A.H., redaktor; SHILIMA, Ye.I.,

tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Photography in agriculture] Fotos"emka v sel'skom khoziaistve.

Koskva, Gos. izd-vo "Iskusstvo." 1954. 77 p. (MLRA 8:3)

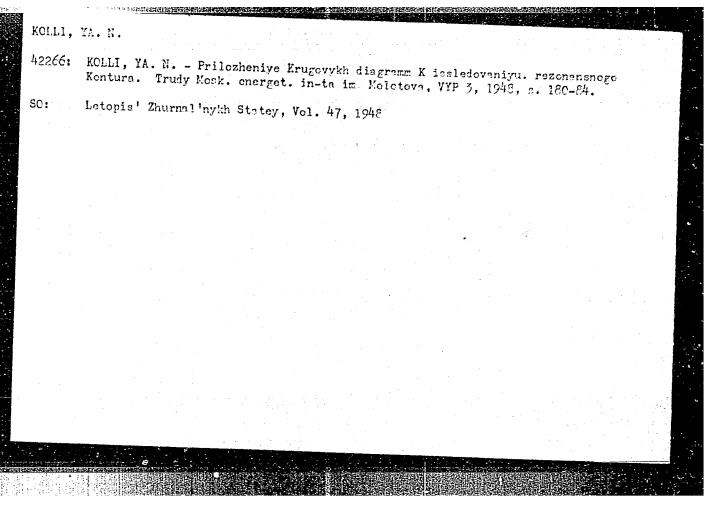
(Photography, Agricultural)

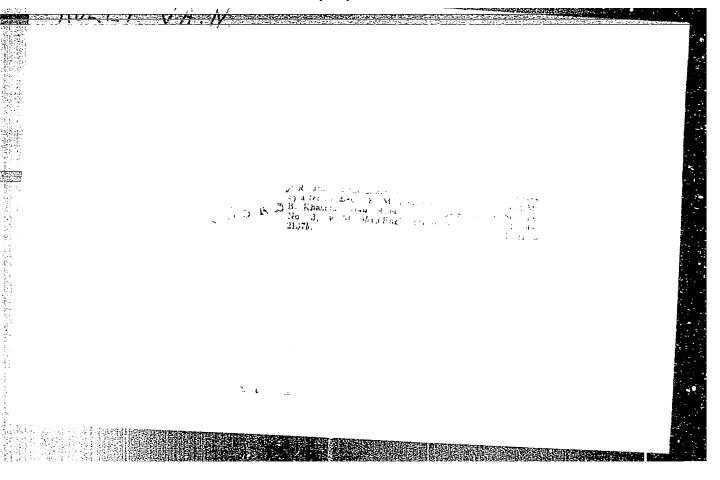
KOLLI, N.Ya., prof.

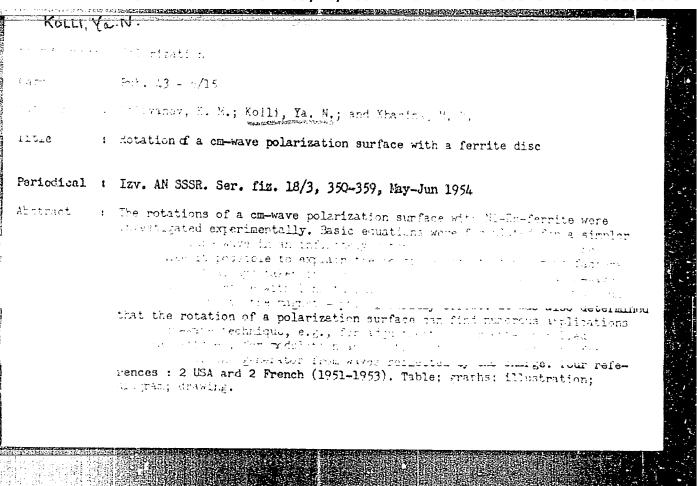
Post-war housing construction in London. Opyt stroi. no.11: 3-25 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.

(London--Apartment houses)







Institution: The V. M. Molotov Electrical Engineering Institute, Moscow
Descripted May 16, 1954

Feriodical: Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 18/3, 382-399, May-Jun 1954

Abstract: It is shown that the measuring line method (for the analysis of magnetodislectories) can be expanded by adaption of a circular diagram (ferrits)

Mingriston to measurement at three positions of the short circular
magneto-dislectories and the expanding of a contact method of
measurement at three positions of the short circular
magneto-dislectories and the expansion of the short of measuring line method can be applied for the intermination the
Magneto-dislectories and the expansion of the serve only for
a transport lander of results obtained. In the increases of a lateral

thetrast : constant magnetic field the part of the line will a companied electric fields retains the properties of an eliminary processed mairipole is the permeability values determined palast be identified with the monapolity of the substance because amounts and a various for the is different. The mediane is the various properties of an eliminary processes.

Tradition of the V. M. Molotov Electrical Engineering Institute, thesewords and 3, 1754.

KOLLI, YA. N.

KOLLI, YA. N.- "On the Theory of the Measurement of Complex Dielectric Constants Using the Long-line Method." Min of Higher Education USSR, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Instimeni M. V. Molotov, Chair of the Theoretical Fundamentals of Electrical Engineering, Moscow, 1955 (Dissertations For Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

Wagnetodielectrics in Waveguides," a paper submitted at the International Conference on Physics of Magnetic Phenomena, Sverdlovsk, 23-31 May 56.

Kolli, YAM.

AUTHOR:

Kolli, Ya.N.

TITLE:

II. Active and Reactive Load Method. Ferrite Ring in Co-axial Line. (II. Metod aktivnoy i reaktivnoy nagruzok. Ferritovaya shayba v koaksialnoy linii).

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Vol. XX, #11, pp 1267-1273 1956, USSR, Seriya fizicheskaya

ABSTRACT:

This article is the continuation of a previous work (1), in which the drawbacks of a widely used method, the method of idle run and short cut, for determination of magnetic and dielectric permeabilities were pointed out. This method can be considerably improved, if determination of input resistances corresponding to the idle run and short cut are performed by the proposed method of active and reactive loads, on the basis of a series of measurements.

Card 1/3

The results of these measurements are then represented graphically, by constructing certain circles, geometrical loci of points denoting the values of

TITLE:

II. Active and Reactive Load Method. Ferrite Ring in Co-axial Line. (II. Metod aktivnoy i reaktivnoy nagruzok. Ferritovaya shayba v koaksialnoy linii).

input resistances at active or reactive loads. This method permits to find input resistances  $Z_{\mathbf{x}}$  and  $Z_{\mathbf{k}}$ . if the following data are known: the circle, a geometrical locus of points denoting the values of input resistances at reactive loads, and the value of input resistance of the line at one value of active load. When Z and Z are found, the values of  $\mu$  and  $\epsilon$  are computed by the known formulae. The proposed method of measurements and derivation of results was experimentally checked on nickel-sine ferrites of grade 0-400. The samples investigated had the shape of a ring, 16 mm in external diameter, and an inner diameter of 5 mm. The results of measurements of input resistances carried out at a frequency of 2.92x10<sup>2</sup> megacycles are shown in Fig. 4. The values of  $\mu$  and  $\epsilon$ , computed according to the experimental data agree well with the data published in scientific literature.

Card 2/3

TITLE:

II. Active and Reactive Load Method. Ferrite Ring in Co-axial Line. (II. Metod aktivnoy i reaktivnoy nagruzok. Ferritovaya shayba v koaksialnoy linii). The bibliography lists 4 references, of which 2 are Slavic (Russian). The article contains 7 figures and 1 appendix.

INSTITUTION:

Power Engineering Institute imeni V.M. Molotov in Moskva.

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

No date

AVAILABLE:

At the Library of Congress

Card 3/3

MOILI, YA.M.

ROLLI, Ya.N.

AUTHORS:

Fabrikov, V.A. and Kolli, Ya. N.

TITLE

Approximate Computation Methods of Gyromagnetic Media (Priblizhennyye metody rascheta giroma-

gnitnykh sred)

PERIODCIAL:

Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Vol. XX, #11, pp 1329-1335

1956, USSR, Seriya fizicheskaya

ABSTRACT:

The possibility of engineering computations in some cases of gyromagnetic media application is shown. The problem is considered about a gyromagnetic ring of finite thickness, which fills the cross section of a round wave guide with an arbitrary load at the end.

Solution of the problem is possible in one of the two approximations: the approximation of plane waves and the approximation in which the medium is assumed to be weakly gyromagnetic.

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Formulae are derived for the coefficient of reflection and the coefficient of polarization, and these coefficients are connected with electromagnetic para-

TITLE:

Approximate Computation Methods of Gyromagnetic Media (Priblizhennyye metody rascheta giromagnitnykh sred)

meters of the substance.

Computation formulae obtained for the weakly gyromagnetic media in a round wave guide were used, and confirmed in an investigation of the Faraday effect in paraffin-ferrite mixtures. The bibliography lists 11 references, of which 6 are Slavic (Russian). The article is supplemented with 2 appendixes.

INSTITUTION:

Power Engineering Institute imeni V.M. Molotov in Moskva

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

No date

AVAILABLE:

At the Library of Congress

Card 2/2

## KOLLI, Ya. N.

Use of a coaxial line in measuring magnetic permeability and dielectric permittivity. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. no.6:658-671 N-D 159. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotekhniki Moskovskogo ordena lenina energeticheskogo instituta. (Coaxial cables) (Dielectric constants—Measurement) (Magnetic measurements)

24 (3)

AUTHORS:

Polivanov, K. M., Kolli, Ya. II.,

SOV/48-23-3-8/34

Soboleva, L. P.

TITLE:

Permeability and Losses of Magnetodielectrics (Pronitsayemost' i poteri magnetodielektrikov)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23, Nr 3, pp 311-317 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

It is known (Ref 1) that the measured apparent loss angle tangent tg  $\delta_\mu$  within the Rayleigh limit of the field depends on the potential amplitude of the field H and on the

,frequency ω:

te 5 = a + a 1 t + a 2 w

In the present paper these components were analyzed at a sinusoidal change of the field and at relatively low frequency. The problem of the derivation of the formulas which connects the average permeability of the magnetodielectric with magnetic permeability of the ferromagnetic phase at a sinusoidal change of the field was investigated already in detail (Refs 6, 7 and 8). At a week concentration all these

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Permeability and Losses of Magnetodiclectrics

SOV/48-23-3-8/34

formules yield similar results. In the present paper the generalization was made according to the formula by Likhterber

for small engles  $tg\delta_{\mu}$ . = p  $tg\delta_{\text{equiv}}$  equiv may be written instead of  $\delta_{\mu}$ . =  $p\delta_{\text{equiv}}$ .  $tg\delta_{\mu}$ . consists of the same components as p  $tg\delta_{\text{equiv}}$  each of them, however, being changed p times. On the basis of the analysis carried out the following method for the division of the losses may be suggested: 1)  $tg\delta_{\mu} = f(\omega)$  is taken at  $N_t = const$  (Figure). 2) The experimental curve is extrapolated to  $\omega = 0$ . The section on the axis of ordinates which is separated by the curve is equated at corresponding

N<sub>t</sub> value to the hysteresis loss angle. 3) From the kown  $\mu_n$  (initial permeability),  $\mu_1$ , r (radius of the spherical particle), p (duty factor), a, b (diameter of the toroid) and individually measured  $\sigma$  and  $\sigma$ . the eddy current losses are computed as linear frequency functions. 4) The loss angle of magnetic viscosity is determined as the difference between

Card 2/3

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Permeability and Losses of Magnetodielectrics

SCV/48-23-3-8/34

the experimental curve and the sum of the hysteresis loss rate and the eddy current losses. 5) A family of curves  $tg\delta \mu = f(\omega)$  for different  $N_t$  is necessary for the division of the angular tangent of the hysteresis losses into the initial component  $a_0$  and the Rayleigh component which depends on  $N_t(a_1,N_t)$ . By extrapolating them to  $\omega=0$  and by plotting the curve  $tg\delta z = \varphi(N)$  at  $\omega \to 0$  the section which was separated by the drawn straight line on the axis of ordinates is found. The section is equal to  $a_0$  and the inclination of the straight line determines the quantity  $a_1$ . There are 1 figure and 10 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Institute of Power Engineering)

Card 3/3

FIGURE I BOOK EXPONENCE:  [Sanopulators acousticants po fittide (fittide-chiestostus acousticate)  [Fortigo   fittide-state and prince-chiestostus acousticated acousticated acousticated acoustic acoust	 K	(	<u>-</u>	(		り	Y	C	- 1	V	7		2217													
				Vaesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po fizike, fiziko-khimicheskim svovstvam	retritow 1 fizicheskis osnovam ikh primeneniya. 3d, Minsk, 1959	Verilly intendenty of Intaion-Chibichesiys avoyava, Doblady Minsk, Kd-wo AM BEN, 1960, 655 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.		Editorial Board: Resp. Ed.: M. M. Shota. Academician of the	Academy of Sciences ESSR; K. P. Delov, Professor; Ye. I. Kondor- ekly, Frotesor; K. M. Politanov, Frotesor; Y. Telenin, Pro- Kassor; G. A. Scolnmatt, Professor; N. W. Telenin, Pro-	Enysteal and Ratheastical Sciences; E. M. Spolyarency and L. A. Bankipov, Ed. of Publishing House: S. Molyavskiy; Tech.	FURFOSE This book is Intended for physiciate him.	Maista-deteronics angueses, and factures personal anguests.  the production and use of ferroagnetic materials. It early also other in advances of the materials. It early also there are a section in the section of the sec	COVERAGE: The book cones	Union Conference on Particle Bracket presented at the Third All- The reports deal with magnetic Frankformations. Single	Astantomogeto propries of ferritos, studios of the growth of fartte single crystals, problem in the chesical and paysis of ferrites, studios of services, budges of contents of services.	Tathengular nysterests loops and multicomponent ferrits aystems atthention, spontens are shadilarity, problems in magnetic	derconspirate readmine, magneto-maja-care professoropy, using ferrate components in electrical principles of sections of adjustical principles of sections of adjustical principles of sections of the components of the construction of the constructions of the construction of the cons	AS USSN (S. V. Vonmovakly, Chairman) organized the References accompany individual articles.	Pertites (Cont.)	 ě		 . Sh. Epahtayn. Ferritos Mith Rec-	G174 L4/10	et a value of the second of th	A. W. C.	

KOLLI, Ya.N.; FRUMKIN, A.L.

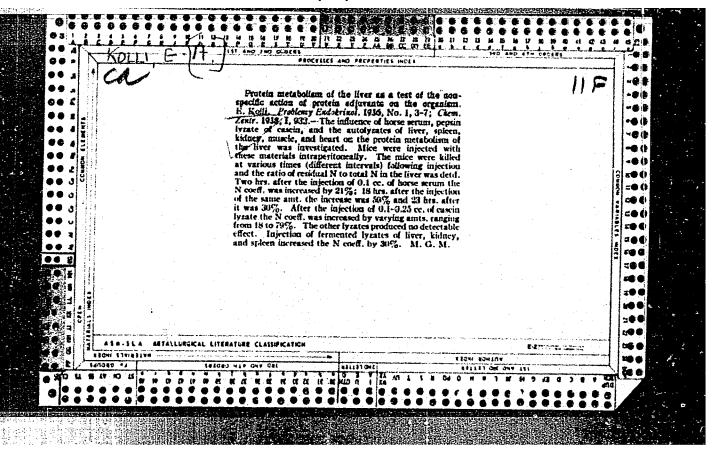
Concerning the accuracy of a resonance method for measuring small variations of capacitance and inductance. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; radiotekh. 5 no.5:646-648 S-0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

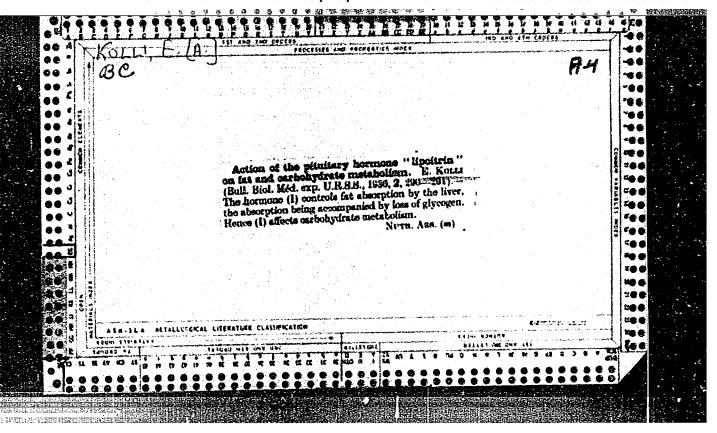
1. Rekomendovano kafedroy teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotekhniki Moskovskogo ordena Lenina energeticheskogo instituta. (Inductance—Measurement) (Electronic measurement)

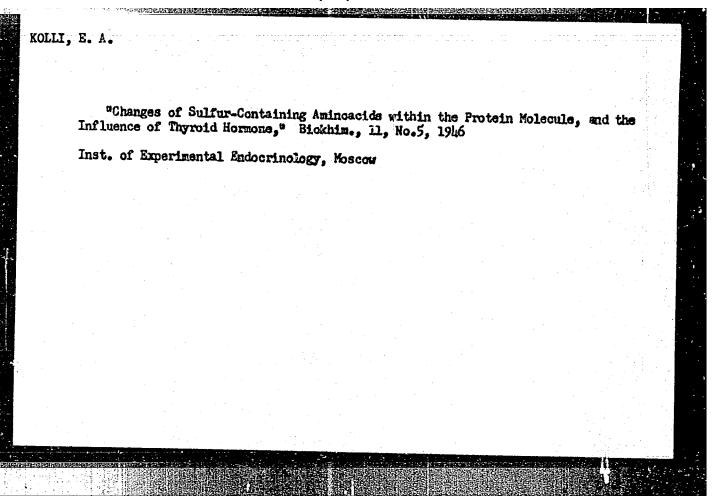
KOLLI, Ya.N.

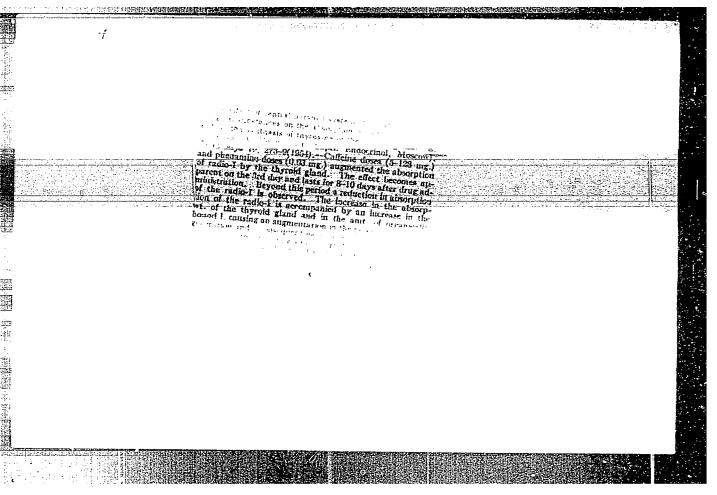
Use of a Q-meter for measuring permeability. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. 6 no.5:548-555 S-0 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotekhniki Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta.





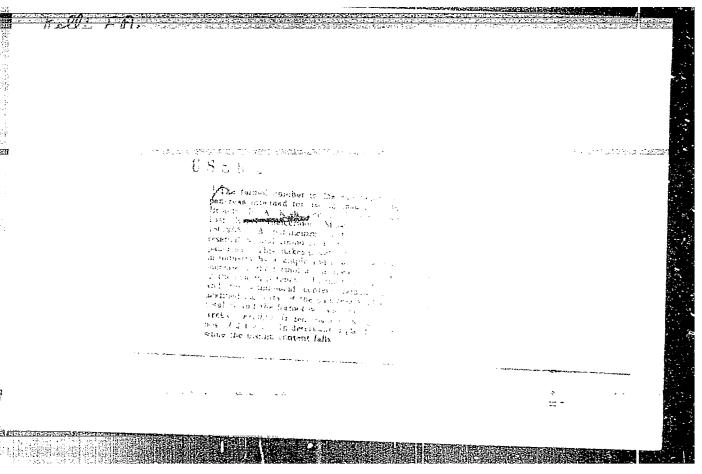


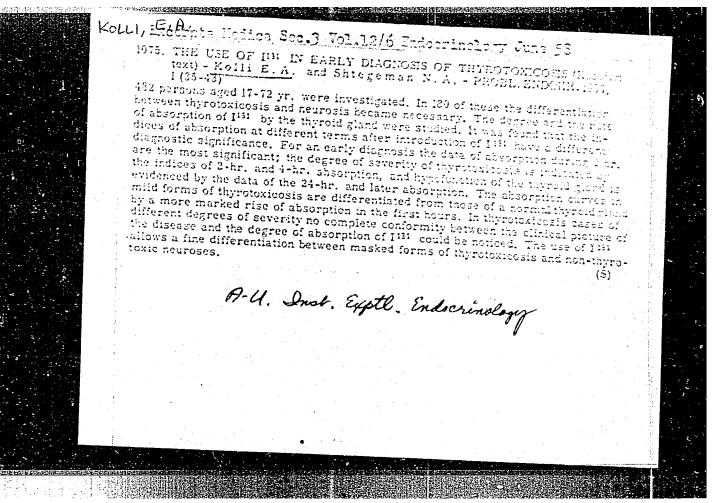


# KOLLI, Ye.A. (Koskva)

Triiodethyronine, a new hormone of the thyroid. Probl. endokr. i gorm. Moskva 1 no.3:119-122 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz otdela biokhimii Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir.-prof. Ye.A.Vasyukova)
(THYROID GLAND, hormones,
triiodothyronine)





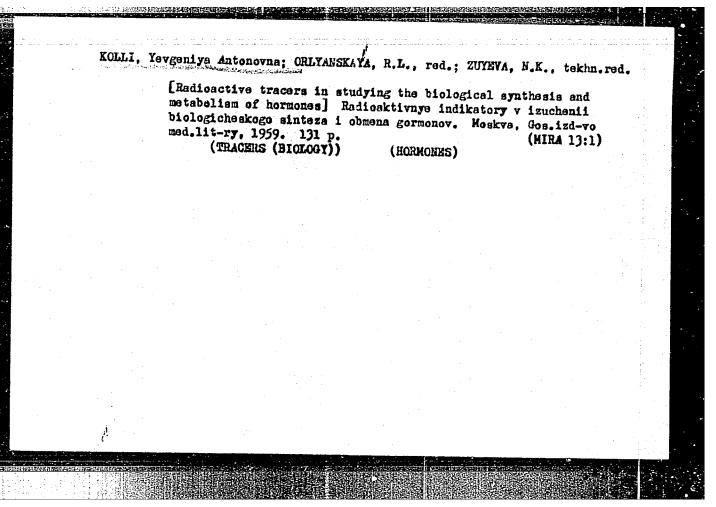
KOLLI, YE A.

"Investigating the Influence of Various Factors on the Processes of Biological Synthesis of Thyroxine in the Thyroid Gland", by Yr A. Kolli.

Report presented at 2nd UN Atoms-for-Peace Conference, Geneva, 9-13 Sept 1958.

KOLLI, Ye. A.: Doc Biol Sci (diss) -- "Hormone production in the thyroid gland".

Moscow, 1958. 16 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR), 200 copies (KL, No 1, 1959, 116)



Deliady correlation Conference on the Peaceful Dres of Atrace Energy, 24, Genera, 1958 Deliady correlation according to the Conference of	FULUAL: This book is included for physicians, setsuities, and engineers as well as for professors and subdate at vinces trained and engineers are well as for professors and subdate at vinces trained subdately madician medicians to suppri.  OUTHAMS: This is Tolium 5 of a 6-rolum set of reports delivered by Outer attainties for the Peccent Titles of a 6-rolum set of reports delivered by Outer Alonia Barry, hald on Suptember 1-19, 1995, in Gestrame on the Peccent Titles of Alonia Barry, hald on Suptember 1-19, 1995, in Gestram, Volume 5 southing 18 professor to the professor of the Alonia Series of the following the subdate of southing the medical for the consequences of radiation is amily does, general outers and following for rediction stokers, used of radioactive toloupes and their states of attain special professor to the following the subdate and following products. Hatterment as company such reports.	Propers of Series Defentiers (Comi.)  Poplance, Ed., S.L., St., St., St., St., St., St., St., St	Reliable for the formal protons on the Hoppinson of Thyrode Frederick of Thyrode Frederick Continued Frederick Frede	Thirspantia Parpass (Broat Bo. 2056)  Thirspantia Farpass (Broat Bo. 2056)  Thirspantia Table The Teach of The Part of The Translation of Substance and The Translation of Substance and The Translation of Substance and Translation of Substance at the Organia by Manager Bo. 2019  Total sally - T. a. M. Translation Co. Parthias (Broats Bo. 201)  Total sally - T. a. M. Translation of Land Substance (Broat Bo. 201)  Total sally - T. a. M. Translation Co. Parthias (F. P. Pallenders, S.)  Proposition (Broat Bo. 2011)  Total sally - Translation Co. Translation Co. Parthias (Broat Bo. 2011)  Total sally - Translation Co. Parthias (Broat Bo. 2011)  Total sally - Translation Co. Parthias (Broat Bo. 2011)	Kieropumitiste ed Strumium and Centum in Stile (Bipart No. 2310) 366 Carl 6/7
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"The Dynamics of Hormone Formation in the Thyroid Gland in Radiation Sickness."

Theses of the Proceedings of the Annual Scientific Sessions 23-26 March 1959
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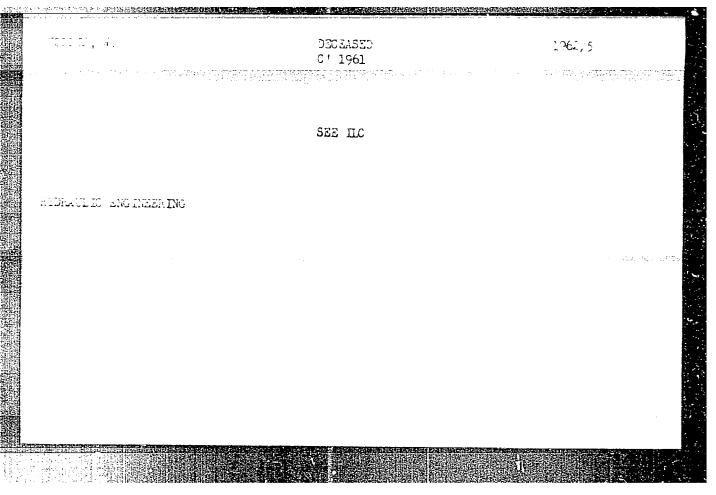
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